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Rural District Council OF ST. THOMAS

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1965

Public Health Department,
31 Southernhay East,
EXETER

JULY, 1966.

ST. THOMAS RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

TELEPHONE: EXETER 54254

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
31, SOUTHERNHAY EAST,
EXETER.

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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF SAINT THOMAS

Tel. No. 54254/5/6

Public Health Department
31 Southernhay East.
EXETER.

Mr. Chairman, My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you my Annual Report for the year ending 31st December 1965, which includes sections kindly supplied by the Chief Public Health Inspector, and the Housing Officer.

From a study of the statistics for the area it will be seen that the estimated resident population has increased from 37,680 in 1964 to 38,740 in 1965 and the number of inhabited domestic dwellings has increased from 10,574 in 1964 to 10,791 in 1965.

The number of live births registered during the year was 651 representing a standardised live birth rate of 18.8 which figure is a little higher than that for the previous year and also that for the country as a whole.

There was a decrease in the standardised death rate for the District as compared with the previous year and the figure of 9.2 per 1,000 resident population is lower than that for England and Wales - 11.5.

The infant mortality rate for 1965 was 24.6 per 1,000 live births and is above that for the country as a whole. The majority of the deaths were due to prematurity and congenital malformations.

Of the 364 cases of infectious diseases 336 were measles. The disease on the whole was mild and no cases had to be admitted to hospital or died.

In conclusion I should like to thank all members of the Council and the staff for their continued interest and co-operation which they have extended to me during the year.

I have the honour to be
Your obedient servant,

L. G. ANDERSON.

Medical Officer of Health.

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health

DR. L. G. ANDERSON, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. K.C. BENHAM, Cert.S.I.B., F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector

Mr. J.H. RICHARDS, Cert.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

Mr. G. C. HOPKINS, Cert. S.I.B., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Mr. R. PICKFORD, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

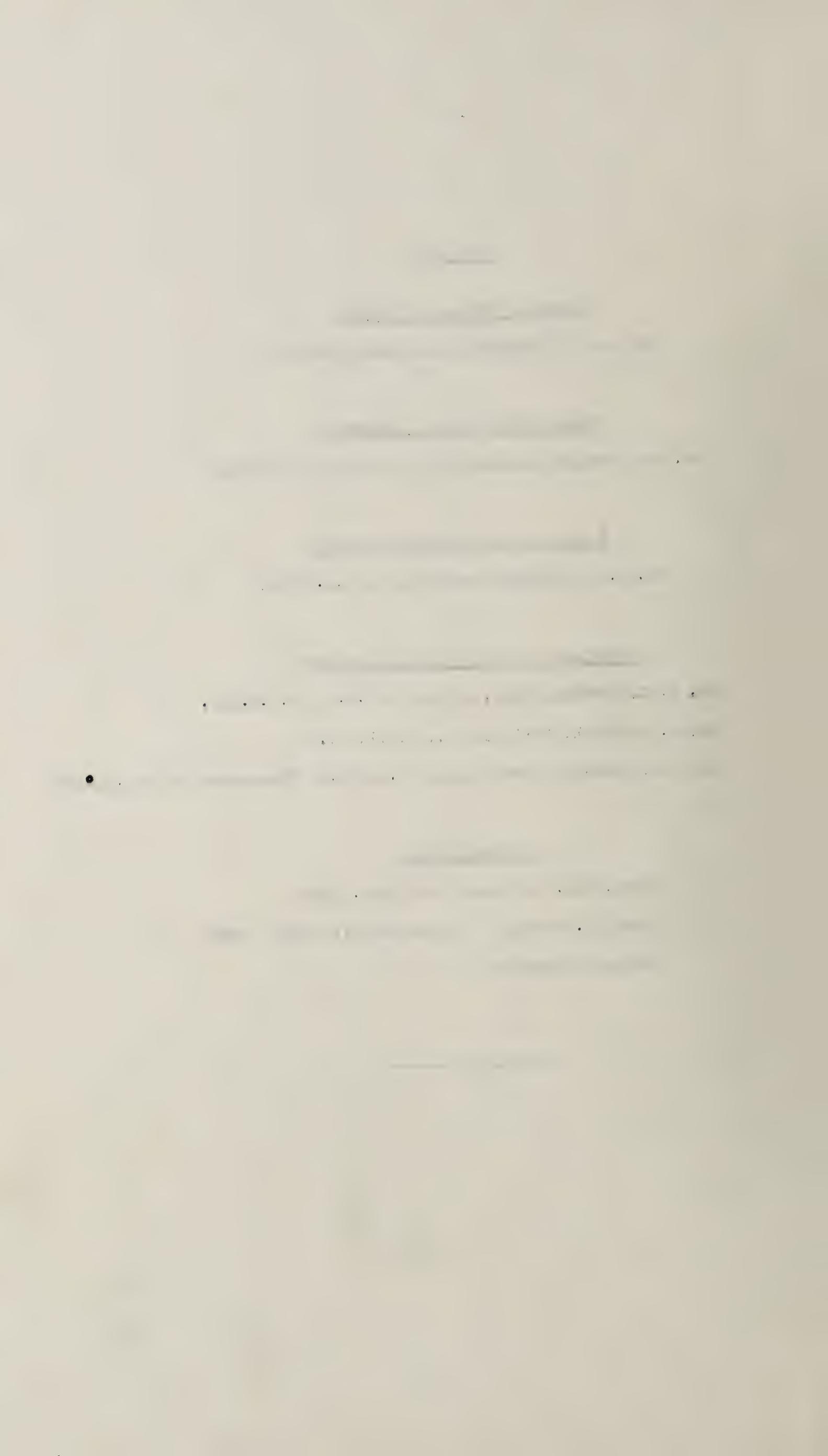
Mr. H.W. GILLIAN, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I. (Commenced 1st May, 1965)

Clerical Staff

Mrs. M.G. Williams (left June, 1965)

Mrs. M. Hookway (Commenced 1st July, 1965)

Miss A. Thompson



1. STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	114,603
Resident Population Mid-Year 1965	38,740
(as estimated by the Registrar General)	
Rateable Hereditaments in the District ..	12,217
(as at 1st April, 1965)	
Domestic Dwellings only	10,791
Rateable value as at the 1st April, 1965 ..	£1,134,676
Product of a penny rate: 1965/66	£4,797. 0s. 0d.

2. VITAL STATISTICS

(a) Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	319	285	604
Illegitimate	20	27	47
TOTAL	339	312	651

Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	16.8
Standardised live birth rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	18.8
* Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated civilian population	
England and Wales	18.0

(b) Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	6	9
Illegitimate	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	3	6	9

Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births ..	13.8
* Still birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births England and Wales	15.7

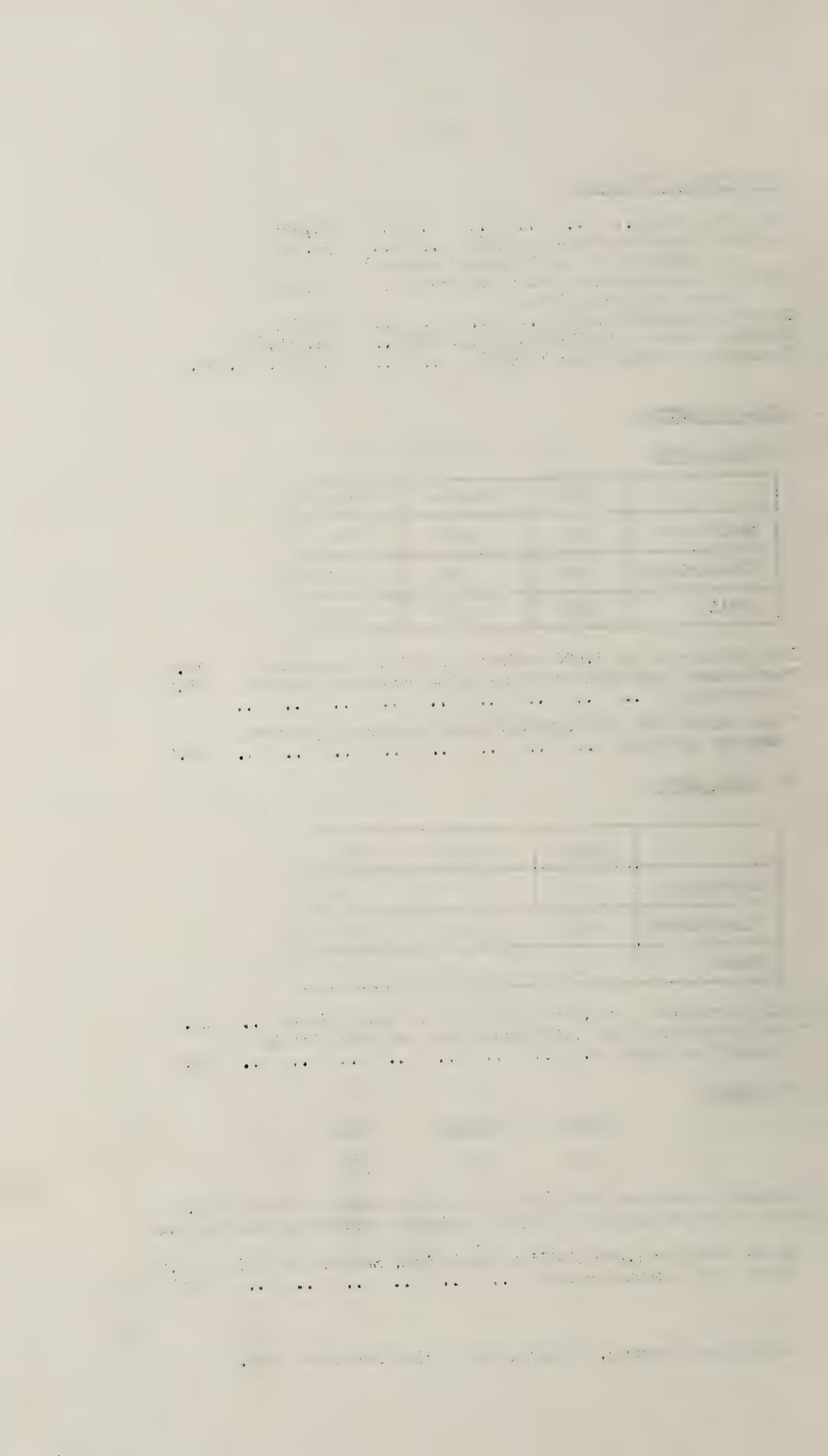
(c) Deaths

<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
267	246	513

Corrected death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	13.2
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	9.4

* Death rate per 1,000 civilian population, England and Wales	11.5
Death from maternal causes	Nil

* Provisional figures, as estimated at 31st December, 1965.



(d) Infant Mortality

(Death of infants under 1 year of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	9	7	16
Illegitimate	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL	9	7	16

Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births 24.6

* Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births,
England and Wales 19.0

3. LIVE BIRTH RATE

(Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population)

During 1965, 339 male and 312 female (total 651) babies were born. Compared with the previous year the total births showed an increase of 61. The standardised rate per 1,000 estimated resident population was 18.8., which was higher than that for England and Wales as a whole (18.0)

The total number of live births registered in England and Wales during 1965, was 864,000 which was 11,972 less than the total for 1964, and represented a live birth rate per 1,000 population of 18.0.

The live birth rates for St. Thomas R.D., and England and Wales during the last 10 years were as follows:-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
St. Thomas R.D.	13.4	14.8	15.1	15.0	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.3	15.7	16.8
Standardised	15.3	17.8	18.1	18.0	18.8	17.5	18.1	17.1	17.6	18.8
England & Wales	15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.0

4. ILLEGITIMATE BIRTH RATE

(Rate per 1,000 total live births)

Of the 651 children born during 1965, 47 were illegitimate, i.e. 26 more than in the previous year. The rate per 1,000 total live births was 72.2.

The illegitimate birth rates during the last 10 years were as follows:-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
St. Thomas R.D.	40.6	58.8	33.4	43.1	36.8	55.3	63.6	49.8	35.6	72.2

5. STILL BIRTHS

(Rate per 1,000 total live and still births)

The number of still births which occurred during 1965, viz. 9 was the same as the previous year, and the still birth rate of 13.8 was lower than that for England and Wales as a whole (15.7).

* Provisional figures as estimated at 31st December, 1965.

The table shows the still birth rate for the last 10 years:-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
St. Thomas R.D.	28.5	21.8	23.1	13.5	18.0	16.3	19.4	14.2	15.3	13.8
England & Wales	23.0	22.4	21.6	20.7	19.7	18.7	18.1	17.3	16.3	15.7

6. DEATHS

(a) During the year of 1965, 513 persons normally resident in the Rural District died (267 males, and 246 females) which represents a corrected death rate of 13.2, but when allowance for age and sex distribution has been made represents a "Standardised" death rate of 9.4. This rate is lower than that for 1964 and is lower than that for England and Wales as a whole (11.5). The following table shows the corrected and standardised death rates for the St. Thomas R.D., for the last 10 years as compared with the death rates for England and Wales:-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Corrected	15.5	13.9	12.4	13.1	13.9	13.1	13.1	14.0	13.2	13.2
Standardised	10.2	10.1	9.3	9.8	10.8	10.7	9.7	10.8	10.2	9.4
England & Wales	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2	11.3	11.5

(b) Age at Death

The average age at death during 1965 was 71.2 and the table shows the average age at death during the last 10 years:-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Males	69.1	66.8	66.2	68.7	67.9	66.8	66.4	67.1	68.2	69.9
Females	71.5	70.0	73.4	72.9	71.4	74.1	73.2	73.9	74.4	73.0
Both Sexes	70.3	68.4	69.6	70.9	69.7	70.3	69.8	70.6	71.2	71.2
England and Wales	M	67.5	67.8	67.7	67.9	68.0	68.2	68.1	68.0	
	F	73.0	73.3	73.3	73.5	73.7	73.9	74.0	73.9	

* Expectation of life from Provisional Statistics for England and Wales for 1965.

* It may be noted that 64 years ago in 1901 the expectation of life for a male child was 48.53 years and a female child 52.38.

(c) Causes of Death - The following table shows the causes of death (data from Registrar General)

CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	TOTAL AGES	UNDER 4 WEEKS	4 WEEKS AND UNDER 1 YEAR	AGE IN YEARS							
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	M F	1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
Tuberculosis, Other	M F	- 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
Syphilitic Disease	M F	- 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M F	8 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M F	17 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M F	- 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	M F	2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M F	28 17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 5
Leukemic, Leukemic	M F	3 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
Diabetes	M F	2 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 -
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M F	23 43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 7 29

(c) Causes of Death (Cont.)

CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	TOTAL ALL AGES	UNDER 4 WEEKS	4 WEEKS AND UNDER 1 YEAR	AGE IN YEARS							
					1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-
Coronary Disease, Angina	M F	63 44	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	19	17	21
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	15	23
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M F	3 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Other Heart Disease	M F	31 44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	20
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	31
Other Circulatory Disease	M F	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Pneumonia	M F	15 15	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	3
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	9
Bronchitis	M F	10 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M F	2 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M F	4 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	M F	1 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M F	3 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	M F	2 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(c) Causes of Death (Cont.)

7. INFANT MORTALITY

Seven infants, 4 males and 3 females, under the age of one year died during 1965. This represents an infant mortality rate of 24.6 which is higher than that for England and Wales (19.0). The causes of the death of these infants were as follows:-

Male	45 Minutes	I.a. Inhalation of meconium. b. Maternal antepartum haemorrhage.
Female	1 Hour	I.a. Prematurity.
Female	1 Hour	I.a. Congenital malformations.
Male	12 Hours	I.a. Prematurity (extreme)
Male	1 Week	I.a. Acute congestion of the lungs.
Male	5 Weeks	I.a. Congenital Spina bifida and hydrocephalus.
Female	3 Months	I.a. Asphyxia. b. Aspirated vomit.

8. CANCER

The number of deaths from Cancer increased from 85 in 1964 to 92 in 1965, and in relation to the total number of deaths the rate per cent increased from 17.1 in 1964 to 17.9 in 1965.

The parts of the body affected are given in the table below:-

	Males	Females	Total
Stomach	8	5	13
Lung and Bronchus	17	3	20
Breast	-	12	12
Uterus	-	2	2
All other sites	28	17	45
TOTAL	53	39	92

The incidence of death from cancer during the last 10 years is as follows:-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Males	33	39	27	38	39	37	41	41	49	53
Females	37	36	28	43	47	28	31	39	36	39
Rate per 1000 Resident Population	2.11	2.25	1.63	2.37	2.48	1.83	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.4

9. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During 1965, 364 cases of notifiable diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) were notified, which is 96 more than in the previous year.

(a) Measles

There were 336 cases of measles during the year, compared with 200 in 1964.

The seasonal incidence of measles in the St. Thomas Rural District and England and Wales as a whole was as follows:-

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
St. Thomas	48	46	35	29	14	7	31	50	2	16	24	34
TOTAL	129				50			83			74	
England & Wales	249,411				148,196			61,194				

(b) Whooping Cough

During 1965, 8 cases of Whooping Cough were notified, as compared with 5 in 1964.

(c) Scarlet Fever

10 cases occurred during 1965. The disease was of a mild type.

(d) Poliomyelitis

Again no cases of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

(e) Diphtheria

For the 15th consecutive year, there have been no cases of diphtheria notified.

(f) Tabular Statements of Infectious Diseases

The incidence during 1965, of the various notifiable infectious diseases is tabulated hereunder:-

Disease	Cases Notified	Institutional Cases included in Col.2.	Cases Admitted to Hospital
Measles	336	-	-
Whooping Cough	8	-	-
Scarlet Fever	10	-	-
Dysentery sonne	6	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	-	-
Encephalitis	1	-	-
TOTAL	364	-	-

Table showing age distribution of Infectious Diseases

	Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	65-	70+ U.K. S.I.	Total
Measles	12	22	47	38	41	151	18	4	-	1	-	-	2	336
Whooping Cough	-	1	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
Dysentery	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	12	24	49	41	44	162	20	7	1	1	1	-	2	364

The following table shows the incidence (numbers notified) of various infectious diseases during the last 10 years:-

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Measles	424	67	302	180	539	291	159	686	200	336
Whooping Cough	107	68	53	19	28	51	12	11	5	8
Scarlet Fever	9	32	17	39	38	7	7	22	6	10
Dysentery sonne	2	14	1	1	44	15	28	69	38	6
Pneumonia	21	30	33	28	12	18	7	15	8	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	3	-	2	-	1	1	-	3	3
Erysipelas	2	5	-	1	2	-	2	1	1	-
Food Poisoning	8	5	3	4	8	7	4	2	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	2	-
Poliomyelitis	1	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastro-Enteritis	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Para-typhoid Fever	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	-	1	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	575	253	418	275	673	399	222	807	265	364

10. TUBERCULOSIS

During 1964, 15 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified, (7 males and 8 females). The majority, (11) of these cases were clinically tuberculosis of the lungs, and the remainder, (4) tuberculosis of the other parts of the body.

The age distribution of new cases, localisation of the disease and deaths from Tuberculosis during 1965 were as follows:-

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 4 weeks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 weeks and under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15+	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25+	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
35+	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
45+	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55+	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65+	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Total all ages	6	5	1	3	1	1	-	-
TOTAL	11		4		2		-	
	15				2			

The incidence of all cases of Tuberculosis brought to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health during 1956 - 1965 is given in the following table:-

		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Pulmonary	M	21	20	21	14	11	9	9	10	5	6
	F	14	15	10	6	8	2	8	7	3	5
Non-Pulmonary	M	2	4	3	3	2	1	-	-	2	1
	F	-	1	3	3	1	2	3	5	2	3
TOTAL		37	40	37	26	22	14	20	22	12	15

The incidence of new cases of Tuberculosis during 1965 per 1,000 estimated resident population was 0.39 and 2 deaths occurred from these new cases during the year. It should be remembered, however, that there are two large mental hospitals in the area, and that of the 15 Tuberculosis cases notified during the year, 5 were notified from these institutions, and two deaths occurred amongst institutional cases.

12. NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT

The Health Services provided in the District are briefly set out below -

(a) HOSPITALS

(1) General

The Rural District is well served by the following hospitals:-

1. Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital, Southernhay East, Exeter.
(Tel.No. 59261) 303 beds.
2. Redhills Hospital, St. Thomas, Exeter.
(Tel.No. 76481) 174 beds.
3. Exeter City Hospital, Heavitree Road, Exeter.
(Tel.No. 77351) 273 beds. (26 pediatric, 2 private)
4. Princess Elizabeth Orthopaedic Hospital, Buckerell Bore, Exeter.
(Tel.No. 54217) 111 beds. (Private)
5. West of England Eye Infirmary, Magdalen Street, Exeter.
(Tel.No. 73183) 62 beds. (2 private, 2 isolation)
6. Exmouth Hospital, Clarendon Grove, Exmouth.
(Tel.No. 4381) 45 beds.
7. Budleigh Salterton Hospital.
(Tel.No. 20) 21 beds. (2 private)

The plastic surgery centre for Devon is held at the Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital on the 2nd Thursday in alternate months from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. Mr. Fitz-Gibbon and Mr. Bodenham of the S.W. Regional Hospital Board attend.

(ii) Maternity

1. Redhills Hospital, St. Thomas, Exeter - 10 Maternity.
2. Exeter City Hospital (approximately 47 beds) - 15 cots.
(2 private maternity beds).
3. Royal Devon and Exeter Hospital for complicated or difficult cases.

(iii) Isolation

Cases of Infectious Diseases are admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Whipton, Exeter, (Tel.No. Exeter 67158) as in previous years. I should like to express my sincere appreciation for the ready help and co-operation given at all times by Dr. R.F. Boyd, the Resident Physician, and the Staff of the Hospital.

(iv) Smallpox

Cases of smallpox or suspected small pox will be admitted to the smallpox Isolation Hospital at Liskeard. So far as the Rural District of St. Thomas is concerned the consultants who may be called upon to assist in the diagnosis of smallpox are as follows:-

(a) East Devon

Dr. E.J.G. Wallace, Health Centre, Westham Road, Weymouth, Dorset. (Tel.No. Weymouth 1645 and 16 - Home 1513)

(b) Cornwall and Devon to the River Exe

Dr. W.H. St. John-Brooke, West Cornwall Hospital, Fowey.
(Tel.No. 2382)

(b) LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological and serological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory Exeter their address being Bradninch Place, Gandy Street, Exeter. (Tel.No. Exeter 54959) under the direction of Dr. B. Moore, whose ready co-operation and help I wish to acknowledge.

(c) VENEREAL DISEASE

Under the present scheme, free advice and treatment are available to all persons at the following centre:-

<u>EXETER</u>	<u>MILES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
Royal Devon & Exeter Hospital.	Mon. 7 - 8 p.m. Fri. 2 - 3 p.m.	Mon. 6 - 7 p.m. Fri. 3 - 4 p.m.

(d) CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Under the Devon County Council Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme Infant Welfare Centres are held during the year at the following centres:-

- (i) The Village Hall, Ide Lane, Alphington, on the 2nd and 4th Tuesday of each month, from 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. attended by Dr. Archer.
- (ii) The Assembly Hall, County Primary School, Broadclyst, on the 1st and 3rd Thursday in each month from 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. attended by Dr. Archer.
- (iii) The Memorial Hall, Topsham, on the 2nd and 4th Thursday from 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m., attended by Dr. Archer.
- (iv) The America Hall, Pinhoe, on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday of each month, from 2.0 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Dr. Archer attends the 1st Tuesday of each month.

During 1965 the following attendances were made:-

	<u>Alphington</u>	<u>Broadclyst</u>	<u>Pinhoe</u>	<u>Topsham</u>
No. of Sessions	23	24	24	24
No. attending for first time	0 - 1	36	21	105
	1 - 2	7	-	21
	2 - 5	11	4	32
No. of ...G.M.O. Sessions	20	11	12	20
No. of attendances	318	171	632	378
	179	51	176	102
	78	28	204	72

R E P O R T
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1 9 6 5

1. SLAUGHTERHOUSES

In March, 1965, one slaughterhouse ceased to be used as the occupier sold his business to a butcher in a nearby village, who has a licensed slaughterhouse. This reduced the number to seven slaughterhouses.

The slaughterhouses are generally well run and maintained in a satisfactory condition but it was necessary to write to one occupier three times regarding repairs and certain non-compliance with the requirements of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1958.

The Exeter City Council continued to carry out the meat inspection at their abattoir, which is situated in this district, and the following figures regarding meat inspection do not include animals slaughtered at this abattoir.

2. MEAT INSPECTION

The number of animals slaughtered (Table A) shows a decrease of 4115 over last year, and all the carcasses were inspected. This necessitated 1,036 visits to slaughterhouses, and includes every Saturday morning at Eastmans, and at every holiday period at the private slaughterhouses. The amount received in fees for meat inspection was £1,656, 5s. 3d.

TABLE A. - Animals slaughtered and inspected during 1965, with comparative figures for 1964:-

Number Killed	Heifers & Steers	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
Total No. killed						
1965	3671	2906	318	12476	13396	32767
1964	3580	3436	431	14981	14454	36882
No. killed at Eastmans only:						
1965	3094	2903	307	9729	12455	28548
1964	3078	3358	399	12343	13541	32719
Number Inspected:						
1965	3671	2906	318	12476	13396	32767
1964	3580	3436	431	14981	14454	36882

TABLE B. - Percentage of animals infected with Tuberculosis since 1959:-

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Heifers & Steers	0.14	0.31	0.02	0.21	0.06	0.08
Cows	0.42	0.13	0.33	0.23	0.17	0.103
Calves	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pigs	4.7	3.8	4.7	3.6	5.3	3.5

Table C shows the percentage of the number killed of which some part or parts were found unfit for human consumption. Heifers and steers were up 5.22% and cows 1.12% but there was a decrease in calves 1.92% sheep 5.72% and pigs 13.65%. Only 6 carcases of beef were found affected with Tuberculosis as against 8 for the previous year, but it will be noted that one beef carcass was affected with Generalised Tuberculosis. This was a cow which had been laired at a particular slaughterhouse for some considerable time in spite of many requests to kill the animal. Another cow in the same lairage was also affected with Tuberculosis but not generalised.

The law does not require cattle brought into a slaughterhouse to be killed within a specified period, and it does appear that such legislation is an urgent necessity. The local office of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are aware of this matter.

The number of pigs affected with Tuberculosis shows a decrease from 5.3% to 3.5%. One carcass was found affected with Generalised Tuberculosis, and 588 with some part or parts, but mainly in the head.

Table D. shows the reason for condemnation of 41 carcases, which is a decrease of 28 over the previous year.

It will again be noted that a large number of livers were found unfit for human consumption. The whole and part livers condemned for cattle is 67.16%, and in the case of sheep 26%.

TABLE C - Details of Animals condemned and destroyed:-

All diseases except Tuberculosis:	Heifers & Steers	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Whole carcases condemned	1	-	1	22	15
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	2129	2645	12	3342	4121
Percentage of the number affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	58.02%	91.02%	4.08%	26.9%	30.9%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	1	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	3	2	-	-	588
Percentage of the number affected with tuberculosis	0.08%	0.103%	-	-	3.5%

TABLE D. - Causes for condemnation of whole carcases

Disease	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Bruising (extensive & severe)	-	-	1	-
Emaciation (pathological)	-	-	12	-
Gangrenous	-	-	1	-
Jaundice	-	-	1	2
Mastitis (Acute Septic)	-	-	1	-
Oedema (generalised)	1	-	2	1
Pleurisy (acute, diffuse, septic)	-	-	-	1
Peritonitis & Pleurisy (acute, diffuse, Septic)	-	-	1	11
Pyaemia	-	1	2	-
Tuberculosis (generalised)	1	-	-	1
Uraemia	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	2	1	22	16

TABLE E - Analysis of carcasses and organs condemned and destroyed.

Part Condemned	Cattle & Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Breast & Part Breasts	-	-	40	-
Carcasses (whole)	2	1	22	16
Collar	-	-	-	2
Flanks and part flanks	2	-	12	1
Fat	-	-	-	4
Fore quarters & pt. forequarters	-	-	-	5
Heads	157	1	17	476
Hearts	169	-	7	183
Hindquarters & pt. hindquarters	1	-	1	3
Kidneys incl. lard, suet & knobs	242	12	109	192
Knuckles	-	-	7	18
Legs and part legs	2	-	8	14
Livers	2356	-	2598	1002
Livers (part)	2061	-	-	-
Loins and part loins	-	-	-	.3
Lungs	562	1	94	2154
Mesenterys	129	-	-	-
Offal (complete)	2	1	22	16
Plucks	3	-	170	340
Ribs	-	-	2	2
Shoulders	-	-	1	2
Skirts	159	-	-	-
Spleens	225	-	-	-
Stomachs, tripes & intestines	833	-	39	248
Tailpiece	1	-	-	-
Tongues	3	-	-	-
Trotters	-	-	-	38
Trimmings	6	-	1	2
Udder	5	-	-	1

Of the 6,577 cattle inspected 96 were found to be affected with cysticercous bovis, but in only 2 cases were the cysts viable. The percentage shows a decrease from 1.7 to 1.5.

3. OTHER FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED

The following table shows the amount of other foodstuffs condemned:

Foodstuffs condemned	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Tinned food	27	1	17	0
Bacon:				
15 Green Back Bacon	5	0	20	0
5 Parcels Bacon	10	1	4	0
3 Middle Bacon		3	2	0
3 Green Spencer Bacon	1	0	20	0
TOTAL:	17	1	18	0

4. INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

The following table shows the number of food premises and the visits made.

	No. in District	No. of inspections made
Grocers, Greengrocers & general stores	113	103
Takehouses	14	16
Butchers' shops	25	26
Premises registered for the manufacture of sausages and processed foods	29	47
Slaughterhouses	7	1036
Fish Shops (Wet and Dried Fish)	5	3
Canteens (School and Works)	25	1
Restaurants, Cafes and Hotels	49	48
Public Houses	76	26
Food Preparation Rooms	11	47
Confectioners	11	2
Fried Fish Shops	7	8

It was necessary to draw the occupiers' attention in writing to various defects and 18 letters were sent during the year to the following -

1. Butchers - 5
2. Takehouses - 2
3. Grocers - 3
4. Hotels - 3
5. Restaurants - 5

Improvements carried out	Premises	Total
<u>Washing Facilities</u>	Hotels & Cafes Canteens	1 1 2
<u>Improvements to Sanitary Accommodation</u>	General Store Cafe	1 1 2
<u>General Repairs</u>	Hotels Takehouses Butchers	1 1 1 3
<u>Redecoration and General Cleansing.</u>	Butchers Hotels & Cafes Takehouses	1 2 1 4

5. ICE-CREAM

During the year 5 new premises were registered for the sale of ice-cream, thus bringing the total to 149.

On routine inspection one premises was found to have unsatisfactory washing facilities.

6. MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS

Number of Milk Distributors in the District, (of which 10 have premises outside the district)	38
Number of dairies in the District.....	20
Number of inspections made	11
Number of producer/retailers.....	178

It was found that one milk delivery van was dirty, and did not have the name and address of the vendor on the van.

7. HOUSING

During the year 33 houses were reported to the Council as being unfit for human habitation and were dealt with, together with those deferred from last year, as shown in the following table:

Houses reported as being unfit	33
Demolition Orders made	13
Closing Orders made	11
Undertakings accepted	3
Houses Demolished	15
No action	1
Number pending	7

Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:-

a) Formal action	17
i) Closing Orders determined 11)	
ii) Demolition Orders removed 4)	
iii) Undertakings cancelled 2)	
b) Informal and voluntary action	28
Number of visits to houses	230
Re-inspections	248

Of the 45 houses made fit 23 obtained assistance by means of a Standard or Discretionary Grant.

8. CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

During the year there were no applications for Certificates of Disrepair, but one application to cancel such a

certificate issued in 1962, was granted.

9. IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

The number of applications received was 106 made up of 80 Standard Grants and 26 Discretionary Grants.

Standard Grants.

Number of applications received	80
Number of applications approved	69 (including 2 from 1964)
Number of applications refused	2
Number pending at end of year	10
Number of applications withdrawn	1
Number completed during the year	60
Number of schemes paid during year	55
Total cost of schemes paid during the year	£22,298.17.3.
Total amount paid in grants during the year	£ 7,483,18.1.

The two standard grants were refused for the following reasons.

1. The owner did not intend to provide all of the amenities.
2. The dwelling already had all the amenities.

Discretionary Grants.

Number of applications received	26
Number of applications approved	30 (including 6 from 1964)
Number of applications refused	1
Number pending at end of year	1
Number of schemes completed during the year	38
Total estimated expenditure on the completed schemes	£46,209.17.5.
Total expenditure on improvements	£28,711. 6.5.
Total amount paid in grants	£13,181. 5.6

The grant refused was to incorporate an adjoining cottage but as the existing cottage had the necessary amenities, and in accordance with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 29/62, this grant was refused.

The whole of the building inspection of houses where a grant is given is supervised by this department to obviate two

9. (Improvement grants contd)

departments visiting the same property.

The following table shows the number of visits for building inspection purposes:-

Foundations	29
Work in progress	590
Drainage	116
Completions	118

The following table shows the number of amenities provided by Discretionary and Standard Grants during the year:-

Hot Water Supplies	Wash Basins.	Baths.	W.Cs.	Larders	New drainage systems	Sinks.
97	95	93	88	80	83	48

10. OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

During the year 32 premises registered under the Act, bringing the total to 175, but it is considered that all premises have not yet registered, and this is being investigated when visits for other purposes are made.

The following table shows the different types of premises registered:-

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

1. Class of Premises	2.No. of premises registered during the year	3.Total number of registered premises at end of year	4.No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	9	51	18
Retail Shops	18	80	29
Wholesale shops, & warehouses	4	15	8
Catering establishments open to the public			
Canteens	1	28	5
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
TOTAL	32	175	60

10. (Contd)

There are a total of 920 persons employed in these registered premises, and the following table shows the number of persons employed in the various types of premises -

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons employed.
Offices	262
Retail shops	219
Wholesale departments, warehouses	199
Catering establishments open to the public	237
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	3
TOTAL	920

Of the 60 premises which received a general inspection only two complied with the Act. The following indicates the non-compliance of the various requirements of the premises inspected.

Cleanliness	2
Overcrowding	3
Temperature	16
Ventilation	9
Lighting	1
Sanitary convenience	6
Washing facilities	6
Drinking water	4
Accommodation for clothes	10
Seating	3
Floors, stairs and passages	11
Dangerous machinery	8
Abstract	45
First aid	28

No applications were received for an exemption from any of the requirements of the Act.

A total of 115 visits were made to these premises during the year.

11. PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 and 1961

Under these Acts various repairs to houses are dealt with as well as unsatisfactory drainage, water supply, offensive accumulations. The following table shows the work under this heading.

Number of complaints received	...	61
Number requiring no action	...	13
Number of visits	...	338
Number of informal notices served	...	30
Number of informal notices complied with		18
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	2
Number of Statutory Notices complied with		2
Number of verminous premises inspected		7
Number of re-visits	...	30
Number of disinfestations carried out		4

It will be noted that of the 61 complaints received 13 of these required no action and in many cases were trivial. Of the remaining complaints a number were satisfactorily dealt with by interviewing the person causing the nuisance, but it was necessary to serve 30 informal notices which were for the following items:-

Drainage	...	...	14
Repairs	...	...	12
Offensive accumulations etc.			1
Water supply	...	...	3

PUBLIC HEALTH NUISANCE

It was brought to the notice of the department that offensive odours were arising from a disused quarry which was being used as a tip for builders waste by a firm of local haulage contractors. The quarry was close to a housing estate and was filled with water. Chemical analysis of the water showed that no sewage was present but that the odour could be due to the decomposition of organic matter. An outlet from the quarry discharged into a water course which was seriously polluted and consultations were held with representatives of the river board. The contractor was requested to refrain from dumping any organic matter into the water and to accelerate the rate of tipping in an endeavour to fill the quarry above water level by the end of the year.

12. PUBLIC CLEANSING

This includes the following work:-

- I. Refuse Collection.
- II. Refuse Disposal.
- III. Street Sweeping.
- IV. Litter Collection.

The Council do not carry out a cesspool emptying or

gully cleansing service. There are two contractors operating in the district.

I. REFUSE COLLECTION

The regular collection of refuse throughout the district by the kerbside method continued with comparatively few complaints during the year.

The Council now own a fleet of mainly modern collection vehicles with compaction apparatus as follows -

1965	S & D TN Pakamatic	Diesel Engine	20 c.yds capacity
1964	S & D TN Pakamatic	Diesel Engine	20 c.yds capacity
1963	S & D Pakamatic	Diesel Engine Rear Loader	35 c.yds capacity
1961	S & D Fore & Aft Tipper	Diesel Engine Rear Loader	14 c.yds capacity
1960	S & D Fore & Aft Tipper	Diesel Engine Rear Loader	14 c.yds capacity

An order was also placed for a further S & D TN Pakamatic 20 c.yd capacity towards the end of the year. It will be noticed that all the above vehicles are comparatively new, being purchased between 1960 - 65.

Other vehicles in operation are -

1956	Karrier Gamecock	Diesel Engine	12 c.yds capacity
1947	Dennis Side Loader	Petrol Engine	12 c.yds capacity

When the new vehicle on order is delivered in the coming year, the above vehicles will become redundant and can be disposed of.

It will therefore be noticed that the Council's policy of building up a fleet of vehicles of uniform design and manufacture, together with regular replacement of such vehicles is now nearing completion and the coming year should see this object achieved.

The problem of engaging the right type of labour for this important work is increasing and is no doubt the result of full employment and better wages for more congenial work. It is appreciated however that generally this area has not suffered so much as other parts of the country.

The scheme of collection of bulky articles too large for inclusion in the normal service was again carried out during the year. It was noticed that the amount collected was considerably less than the initial collection last year.

III. REFUSE DISPOSAL

Disposal continued by means of properly controlled tips in accordance with the laid down principles by the Ministry of Health.

A new bull-dozer was purchased during the year to work on the principal tip and the original dozer was retained for conveyance to the minor tips and this has worked well.

The following tips were in operation:-

Alphington Old Railway cutting between Alphington and Pole House Lane, as envisaged this tip was completed in April.

Ide Between Ide village and Pole House Lane. This tip came into operation in April immediately following the completion of the Alphington tip and is at the moment about half-way towards completion.

Exminster This tip has not been used during the year and still has a small area to be filled. The expected extension did not take place as the tenant farmer declined to allow it to be continued.

Starcross Rear of Brickyard Cottages. This was little used during the year owing to the inclement weather and therefore will be in operation during the winter months of the coming year.

Whimple Strete Farm - as mentioned last year this tip was completed about March but two further sites on the same farm came into use and should last through the summer of 1966.

Woodbury On Coombe Farm. This tip which has been in use for many years will be completed early in 1966.

officers of the planning and Highway Department of the County Council were consulted and visited the site before an application was made. They advised that it was unlikely to be approved and when this was put to the Committee they in turn decided not to make an application.

III. STREET SWEEPING

This work based on a scheme evolved in 1961 still functions satisfactorily and is carried out by manual labour, four men being employed.

One man is employed in Pinhoe and another in Topsham, main roads being swept weekly and all other roads on a monthly rota system. One man is employed in Alphington and Exminster working in each of the parishes alternate weeks. Similarly Lympstone and Woodbury are also cleaned on alternate weeks.

In the villages of Ide, Kenton, Starcross and Newton Poppleford part time labour only is employed. In the foreseeable future no doubt, many villages including those mentioned immediately above, will be requesting a regular full time sweeper.

IV. LITTER COLLECTION

As stated in previous reports the litter problem becomes greater each year and the Litter Act appears to have been ineffective when town dwellers travel the country roads.

For several years this Council have provided litter receptacles on all principal roads, in lay-bys and other places and these have been emptied on the normal weekly collection rounds without any reimbursement either from the County Council or the Ministry of Transport.

Towards the end of the year a certain ray of hope was envisaged when the Ministry of Transport issued a Circular - Roads 14/65 in which the Minister stated that he was "ready to bear the whole cost of scavenging trunk roads including lay-bys in Rural Districts". This should prove a certain relief to the rate payers of individual rural districts.

The County Surveyor invited rural district Councils to submit estimates of cost for clearing litter providing for

all classes of roads and for initiating a special supplementary or second clearing service particularly on trunk roads in the four summer months. Estimates were prepared and presented and it is hoped that these estimates will be approved and the service functioning in 1966.

13. DRAINAGE

Sewerage Schemes -

1. Clyst Valley Sewerage Scheme

Towards the end of the year approval by the Ministry for this scheme was anticipated. Consequently the department undertook a house to house canvass to ascertain whether the owners wished their premises to be connected to the proposed new sewer; and the conditions under which this would be undertaken was explained to them. This involved visits to approximately 300 premises. In almost all cases the owners were agreeable to connect.

2. Brampford Stoke & Upton Pyne

At the latter end of 1964 and the early part of 1965 a survey was carried out involving 55 houses, with regard to connecting to the proposed new sewer in these two parishes. All of these premises were connected during the year.

14. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

(a) Caravans

During the year 8 applications were received for Site Licences and were dealt with as shown below:-

Number of applications received	8
Number of site licences granted	2
Number of site licences refused	5
Number of applications withdrawn	0
Number pending at the end of the year	1
Number of visits to caravan sites	232

Proceedings were taken against the operators of four caravan sites, and the following are results:-

1. After two deferments to enable the necessary work to be carried out an absolute discharge was given, but 4/- cost was awarded.

2. A fine of £2 was imposed for stationing a caravan outside the licensed area, and a fine of £10 for the non-compliance with site licence conditions.
3. A fine of 5/- was imposed for the non-compliance with a site licence condition.
4. The summons was withdrawn as the necessary work had been carried out before the case was heard. The firm concerned had been fined £40 with 25 Guineas costs in June, 1964, for non-compliance of site licence conditions.

(b) Tents

No applications for a licence under Section 269 of the Public Health Act 1935 were received during the year. There are 4 licensed sites in the district, and 30 visits were made.

15. WATER SUPPLIES

The result of all the samples taken for bacteriological analysis during 1964 are tabulated below.

C L A S S	No. of Samples taken			
	Bore	Lnd Spring	Private well Supplies	Mains
Satisfactory	4	4	8	15
Unsatisfactory	-	4	7	-
T O T A L	4	5	15	15

16. INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of visits to cases of infectious diseases and food poisoning are shown in the following table:-

Enquiries made in connection with cases of infectious diseases and suspected food poisoning etc. 34

Miscellaneous infectious disease visits .. 10

Visits re disinfections -

17. CLEAN AIR ACT

Complaints were received during the year concerning the emission of smoke and smuts from a factory chimney. Observations confirmed that a nuisance existed and the matter was taken up with the management. The cause of the nuisance appeared to be two-fold; two Cockran boilers were being overloaded at peak periods and unsuitable fuel was being supplied to the underfeed

stokers. To relieve the overloading a reserve Du-Porran boiler was repaired and brought into use although the company were advised that the most satisfactory solution would be the provision of a new Lancashire or Economic type boiler. With regard to the fuel the assistance of the National Coal Board was enlisted and at the end of the year some improvement of the situation was becoming apparent.

Complaints were also received of a dust nuisance caused by a grain silo. Investigations showed this to be due to the emission of fine grain dust from the driers, the exhaust outlets being located at the top of the silo. The period during which the driers operate is restricted to a few weeks annually and before a satisfactory solution could be found the process ceased. It is, however, likely to recur and a satisfactory remedy is likely to prove difficult to find.

The owner of a fish processing factory raised the height of the chimney, which was referred to in last year's report, and no further complaints were received.

18. DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

The Council continue to administer this Order by delegation from the Devon County Council. One new licence was issued during the year and one cancelled. The number now in force is 18.

A total of 18 routine inspections were made, and it was only necessary to draw attention to non compliance in one case. One premises which was found unsatisfactory last year carried out the necessary work.

19. AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

It was only possible to inspect nine farms under this Act and the following shows the present position -

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
Number of Holdings inspected	79	127	21	14	9
Number satisfactory	72	111	15	10	7
Number unsatisfactory	7	16	6	3	2
Number of notices served	6	5	-	1	1

20. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following is a copy of the annual return made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in connection with Rodent Control:-

	Type of Property				5 Agriculture 1
	1 Local Auth- ority	2 Dwelling Houses (incl. Council Houses)	3 All other (incl. business premises)	4 Total of Col. 1,2 and 3	
1. No. of properties in District	36	10,200	1,019	11,219	306
2. Total No. of properties inspected as a result of :-					
Notification	-	95	36	131	24
No. of such properties infested by :-					
(a) Common rat - Major	-	-	-	-	-
- Minor	-	81	30	111	24
(b) House mouse - Minor	-	19	12	31	9
3. Total number of properties inspected in course of survey under the Act	35	555	6	596	10
No. of such properties infested by :-					
(a) Common rat - Major	--	-	-	-	-
- Minor	27	169	5	201	5
(b) House mouse - Minor	-	6	-	-	-
4. Total No. of properties otherwise inspected (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	-
5. Total inspections - including re-inspections	197	1,166	113	1,476	83
6. No. of infested properties (in Sections 2,3, & 4) treated by L.A.	27	261	41	329	29
7. No. of "Block" Control schemes carried out.			77		

20. (Contd)

A full time Rodent Operator is employed and his duties include the destruction of all types of pests. In addition to the poisoning of rats and mice the Rodent Operator regularly visits all refuse tips for the destruction of flies.

Various types of disinfestations were treated on request and were as follows:-

Flies	...	...	11
Hornets	...	...	9
Bees	...	...	1
Wasps	...	...	2
Ants	...	...	2

21. FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The following are the particulars which the Ministry of Labour require to be included in annual reports showing the work carried out during the year.

(a) Inspections for purposes of provision as to health:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers (5)
1. Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	5	-	-	-
2. Factories not included in 1 in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	83	40	4	-
3. Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	29	6	-	-

The Council authorised proceedings to be taken against the owner/occupier of a factory for his failure to provide satisfactory sanitary accommodation, but the work was completed before the case was heard and was therefore withdrawn.

(b) Cases in which defects were found :-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)	
	Found Remedied		Referred			
	Found Remedied (2)	By H.M. Inspector (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)		
Want of cleanliness (s.1)	-	-	-	-	-	
Overcrowding (s.2)	-	-	-	-	-	
Unreasonable temperature (s.3)	-	-	-	-	-	
Ineffective drainage of floors (s.6)	-	-	-	-	-	
Sanitary conveniences (s.7)						
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	-	5	-	
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)						
T O T A L	4	3	-	3	-	

(c) Outwork (Sections 133 - 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Outworkers in August list required 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices Served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Basket making	7	-	-	-	-	-
Boots & Shoes	1	-	-	-	-	-
Wearing apparel - (a) Making etc.	7	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L	15	-	-	-	-	-

REPORT
OF THE
HOUSING OFFICER

1965

The following report has been kindly supplied by the Housing Officer, Mr. W.R. Osborne.

During the period 1st January to 31 December 1965, 356 applications were received for housing accommodation. The number of applicants for 3 bedoomed accommodation was 228 and the number for bungalow accommodation was 128.

There is a total of 377 applications for housing accommodation from persons who are at the present time residing outside the Rural District. Recently a canvass was made to ascertain if such applicants had any connection with the Rural District e.g. had been born, ever lived or worked in the Rural District, and why they wished to register for Parishes in the area. To date this information is being collated with a view to recommendations being made as to whether it is practicable to accept anyone wishing to apply for housing accommodation in the Rural District. It is appreciated that many of the foregoing applicants have been forced to take accommodation outside the Rural District boundaries because there was no other accommodation available for them at the time they found themselves without a home.

During the same period a total of 118 allocations of tenancies were made. These composed of both casual vacancies and allocation of new properties. The figure is made up as to 60 houses and 58 bungalow/flats.

The Council are still pursuing the policy of inviting tenants from under-occupied 3 bedoomed houses to transfer their tenancies to bungalows or flats thus releasing a house for re-letting to a family. There is usually no difficulty in transferring the elderly to smaller accommodation; in many cases a request is made for smaller accommodation from persons of advancing years, who find the strain of looking after a house too much.

New schemes are under way or planned for many parishes, notably bungalows or flats with Warden service, as explained before, apart from the need of the elderly which is nearly as great as that of people with young families, the transfer to

bungalow accommodation releases a much needed house.

Twenty four flats combined with a Community Centre and Warden's Service is shortly to be opened at Lympstone.

Approval has also been given for the provision of a Community Centre with flats and/or bungalows at Exminster and Woodbury.

The programme for the modernisation of pre-war houses is still being carried out giving the tenant the benefit of a house although not quite comparable with a post-war house, nevertheless, provides a hot water system and bathroom etc.

The Council are aware of the housing needs of the community and are endeavouring to meet this need with as much speed as possible. The proof of this is to be seen on the many sites already being developed in parishes all over the Rural District.

W.R. OSBORNE

Housing Officer.

